FAYETTE, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 17, 1840.



BY ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM CO Buren - The Phorne will establish it by the ele-

FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison, or onto.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

John Tyler, of Va.

United States. PHILIP COLE, of Washington. JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis, SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Ruils.

Have can seen the last Democrat, Beason ! Oh, yes: It's been kicking about here for a day or two.

Any thing in it!

OPENING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAM-PAIGN FOR 1814-DESTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF MISSOURI DETERMIN-

over the propositions of "Agricula" in reference to his suggested modifications of the charter. We now learn, through various indirect yet concurring channels, enough to justify us in the inference that business and section its property.

These remarks are not made idly, or in jost, but with a proper understanding of the magnitude of the interests involved, and the importance of the question to our readers and the public in general.

provided the Bank fails to pay the debt according of his tools, or the leprosy of his measures. to the contract made by the President.

This act of pledging the bands of the State, at less than par, is the one upon which Mr. BENTON. entends to rely, and upon specifications drawn therefrom, he intends to require all his faithful subjects to vote down an institution for which (it may be Col. Baston, to denounce the incongruous riement, well enough to say) the Whigs, in general, enter- of which healleges the Whig party to be composed. tein no manner of respect-nor should they.

Let us examine, however, for a moment,

in which the people are materially interested, we gencer takes the following excerpts, was the organ points, to arrest the progress of Mr. B.'s argument desire to approach in a spirit of sincerity and calm. of Mr. V. B. and Col. Henton, as it is now of the ness, and hope to arrive at a conclusion strictly triansvirate which includes the distinguished nullissiand turns he tried. His efforts were like those | Bonton. He has been the relation to the leading warranted by the facts of the case. We are wholly fice. without prejudice in the premises, being the friends | Our renders will make their own commentaries Bank, a single deliar. In this particular, at least, should be the last to speak of the strange bed-fel-

The sixth section of the act chartering the Bank self. authorizes the advof the Scate honds, but forbids such sale at a discount ; and the 48th section provides that the General Assembly may at any time they begin by misleading the People. Having thus direct a scire funtar to issue from the Circuit Court of St. Louis county. calling on the Back to show cause why its charter shall not be declared for- little fested-but the same section declars that every ingly his leading Nulliflers of South Carolina." issue of fact shall be tried by a jury.

powers the Bink to mortgage, pledge, or in any manner hypothecase the bonds of the State, and false produced a criminal ambation."-Globe of Jan upon these three sections the question acise, 12, 1833. whether a pledge of the State bonds, to be delivered . "It certainly required a good deal of hardihood at sixty cents in the deliar, provided the Bank falls in the Ez-Vice President to introduce into the Senat sixty cents in the coller, provided the finite rates at the suares which he has been proparing for two to comply with her engagement, is a calc of the years to destroy its dignity-may, its authority, its

bombant less than their par value. ceedings, the pagment by the limb of the debt for which the bonds are pledged, would be a redemption, and not a purchase—and to make out the case thand, and the Nullification Ordinance in the other. should be final and absolute, and not engage to a this from the august assembly to which the States future payment, which would certainly withdraw of the Union have most especially confided its prestree foundation for the charge in question:—a

Sincerely satisfied, therefore, that the act in ingleaders from their attempt to dissolve the Union Question does not involve a violation of the charter. This we fully believe is their settled purpose. Their the deferred detaile given in another part of our pathe mind will naturally search for Mr. Hawron's grand object is a Southern Confederacy. "-Globe of per." -- Globe, March 4, 1837. motive in exciting a tornado which will overspread Jan. 29, 1833. the State. His eye is known to be keenly fixed "The serns from the Telescope will be read with

Presidential election. He knows that he is solemnly pledged to serve but a single term, and that his pledge will be faihfully redeemed. He has every reason to believe that during his administration some description of properly restricted National Bank will be incorporated, and in the arrangement of details, and discussion of the charter, in the Senate, he will undertake to conduct the opinions of Mr. CLAY, the gentleman on whom the favor of the Whigs will most likely spaced by Ganeral Jackson - Dismanded by Van fall in 1844. This done, the great effort of the party will be to excite the people to a belief that thry were cheated into a Bank-to renew old -THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET .- party prejudices against Mr. Clay-to cry aloud

In the prosecution of this design, Mr. Bentor has enough of sogneity to know that, with all th energies and wisdom of Gen. Harrison, it will be impossible for the Whigs to fully reinstate the country in so short a period as four years-the For Electors of President and Vice President of the the operation of creating a National Bank, and poying in its Immense capital, will produce a powerful impress on on the stock market, and necessarily cramp the whole debter part of the community, temporarily, by forcing so large a sun from one channel to another. He knows that much of the means of the country, at present in State Institutions, will be forced upon the murket, for the purpose of better and purer investment, and that this operation, connected with the Then we can make our coltorial out of something individual collections of capitalists, will enable a renegade from his professed political principleshim to cry out against the promise of "better timer," and perhaps bring about a state of public feeling which may result in his election.

In our judgment, these are his designs, and in their origin-certainly in their end -we enter The decleasion on the part of either the Editor tain not a doubt. The election of General Har. of the Demograt, or his correspondent, to respond rison will have a powerful tendency towards reto our article of the week before last, is beginning moving the scales which at present obstruct the to be accounted for. Measures even more ultra vision of modern democracy, and if we are not and decisive have been given the predominance greatly deceived, many of Mr. Benton's present subjects will undertake to think for themselves even upon the question of repealing our Bank charter. Folled in this, we could not desire him Mr. Banton has determined that his legislature, a greater agony than to hope he may be spared to at the approaching ression, shall declarathe char- witness that remaining sense of justice and gratiter of the Bank of Missouri forfeired, and make tude, every where manifest among the people, the necessary arrangements for winding up its which is to end in the scout of such men as himself, and rendering justice to those persecuted statesmen who have been hitherto so much misjudged, and so growly mistreated.

The rumored destruction of the Bank, to which we have herein alluded, has already had the effect Bink has been largely indebted to the Government of producing a limited demand for silver at the of the United States, and that Mr. President SMITH | Counter of the Fayette Branch, but we trust such has twice visited the east for the purpose of bor. a feeling is not generally entertained, as her cirrawing money with which to pay this Government culation is entirely too heavy to stand a run. debt -- ultimately succeeding, as is understood, in Unfortunate circumstances, however, have been raising the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, manufactured from smaller materials, and be the he ofedging the bands of the State, in the shape of issue as it may, we are rejoiced that our hands are collateral security, at sixty cents in the dollar, clear of the dictation of the man, the contagion

Col. Benton's Tour-the Coalition.

Understanding that it is the word, or practice, or we respectfully commend to his consideration, and lights of the Bank, under the charter, and see while journaying in Northern Missouri, a reconwhether the wrath of Mr. Brazon is founded in citiation of such denunciations with his own, and a fifteen shilling fee. Mr. Buchanan answered the for its entire publication, trine of multification, justice, or is a more pretext to accomplish, by party the present relations of his friend the President. with the Honorable John C. Calhoun, of South quity:

Caroling. It will not be denied but that the Globe.
This branch of the question, being the only one during the period from which the National Intelliintions, and putting interrogatories to start new

(ex necessitate) of a sound paper medium, but We superadd none to those of the Intelligencer, not indebted to the Bank of Shissouri, or any other except to remark that Col. Benton, and his friends. our position is different from that of the Boun's lows which are begotten by political ambition. Lick Democrat, which opposes and waxts, yet Thank Heaven! The coalition is at least overdraws its daily ornal, under the endersement of the thrown-and we mistake the TENDENCIES OF THE Cashier, from the very Bank new under considers - rives, unless the fourth of March next shall break issues stated in the Globe, he will be able to diver upon the triumvirs -disunited, and each for him-

Excepts from the Globs.

.. When had men sock to gain the ascendencybrained power, they turn upon those who have been | White. He has been used as a sort of white-wash debuted into bestowing it, and reduce them to slavery, or a condition of dependence and suffering superior to it. This game has long been play-Peace or war depends on them, [the Nullifiers. The tenth section of the amended charter, can. In peace, they will soon obtain relief. In war, they will meet the fate which belongs to those who deege their country in fraternal blood to gravify a

existence as the Representative of a glorious con-We admit, at once, our want of shift in unravel-ling the technicalities of the law, but are quite free ling the technicalities of the law, but are quite tree walls be was conspiring its overflow and that of the te declare our impression that the set of the Presi-Republic, last not the hardbood to call on the body don't is only a mortgage or pickee, and not a rate of to sanction his designs, and consent to self-immolathe bonds in question, for in common sense pro- tion. Mr. Calloun comes forth from the scene in which rumor ascribes to Mr. Buston, the sale to demand submission -- an acquiescence in the annishould be final and absolute, and not subject to a bilation of the best government in the world, and "sale," according to law being a fami and positive that body who will mark the assailant of our sacred contest, he declared he would not condescend to no

on the Presidential canvass for 1844, and his press no little mirth by the Western drovers, who have so on the residential cultivated to the impressions the rice raising Nullifors. They have investigate to their characters as distinguished ent movements are attributed to the impressions the rice raising Nulliflers. They have 'awed the public men," &c. "There was one, however, re they are calculated to make upon that epoch in our wide West." Say you so, Messrs. Hamilton and probate spirit that could not bear to look upon the McDuffie! Do you forget the Kentucky stone-mason bright and suspicious day, and it was a pleasure to

people of the United States at the approaching arms) proposed to give the advantage of a rest to would touch, but gave up their challenge. And now the gaselinade of chiralry!-chiralry!-South Caro-lina chicalry!!! "Ims awed the wild West!"

| Globe of March 22, 1833. "The Nullifiers have gained nothing; in practic they are worse off than they were before, with only a prospect of amelioration. Nay, they have suradvantage than slipping their necks out of the Nullification noose,"-Globe of March 23, 1833.

"We regret exceedingly, that the restless Nulliers have found means of transferring the seat beir machinations to a neighboring State, and that they are in a fair way to involve Alabama in those roubles which they took care to avoid at home when out to the test. To see the true hearted and generous people of Alabama dragged into the perils t party prejudices against Mr. Clay-to cry aloud nullification, and made the scape-goat of a most criminal conspiracy against the Union, is a consumnation for which Messrs. Colhoun, McDoffie and the rest, are now laboring," &c.

[Globe of October 22, 1833. "We would invite attention to Mr. Calhoun's rench speech-more French a vast deal than any nade in the Chambers. It will be perceived that Mr. Calboon holds his country all in the wrong com first to last, and we have no doubt that the utilitying statesman would nullify the whole code of orals as between nations, and insist that the French were right in robbing us, if he supposed such doctrine was indispensable to make out a case against is own Government,"--- Giale Jan. 20, 1830.

"Winle he [Mr. Calhonn,] and the wretched jour nal which he directs, are sinking under the reproba-tion of the People and the People's Representatives. ne representative body, and by upwards of thirty thousand subscribers among their constituents. Su; ported by such a testimonial, we look upon the Nullifier's i use dixit as a mere insult to a great commu-nity by which he has been degraded—condemned as and noble friend, availing himself, by the stronges public demonstration of devoted affection and esteem, of that friend's influence and services to elerate him in the regard of the nation, while he se cretiy betrayed him in cabinet conclave, and insti-ED UPON AT THE JEFFERSON CON. his hopes; but that he will be baffled-it may be gated Congressional attacks on him, to excite justisles and apprehensions, for the purpose of ke the General's popularity subordinate to that of the Secretary of War-condemned as a conspirator guinst the Union, originating the cause of dissen sion in a protective taris, and then stirring up the massions of the injured South, to sever the Co eracy, to resist the mischief brought on it by his own corrupt political ambition, ' &c. [Gols, Fib. 32, 1836.

"It is painful to see a man of Mr. Prestan's repa table connexions, high talents, and many high qual ifications for usefulness, sacrifice all in wretches man devoured by the worm of an envenoused amb tion--last to all sense of patriotism, and sinkin under a load of obloquy, the peins forts at dure, the certain panishment which public opinion gradually enforces upon every man who is found wanting it good faith in his private and public relations,"[Globs, March 4, 1835.

"There is not a man of business in the country, of whatever party he may belong, who will not ridi cule these statements of Mr. Calhonn. They serve likere they are, and for the convenience to show his 'mischierous' designs, and to hold him comparison, we place them side by side:

up to public contempt." -- Globe, April 9, 1836. "Such is the unhappy state of this man's (Mr. Calboun's) feelings, that unmeasured and gratuitou denonciation has become his daily business. His solitical disappointment corrodes has heart while extravagant umbition still inflames his mind, and hese feelings seem to have made him mad. The nly excuse which can be offered for his daily repe tition of the same sing-song in the Senate, is, that upon all topics touching the President or Presideny, the man is cruzed. Every thing is going to ruin, because Andrew Jackson is and John C. Calhoun is not, President!-- Globe, May 19, 1836.

"Mr. Calhoun (who never told the truth when falsehood would serve his turn) says, on the subjecof abolition, in a late letter in reply to a dinner incitation," &c. - Globe, August 31, 1935.

"The opposition yesterday in the Senate still presed a debate upon the admission of Michigan, notwithstanding they could master only ten votes to reject it on the third reading of the bill. Mesers. allman and Davis, however, held out to the last, in elentless oppognation, in speeches made up of so- tracts, and which we only acter which constitute distination and technicality, that deserved at least regret the want of room true greatness. His docformer like a Senator, and kept the Nullifler bobbing has clearly demonstrated however, reversed his and down making explanations, attempting to reconcile his inconsistencies; proposing after- adoption. in demolishing his edifice of corncobs. There was a smile visible on every face but Calhoun's at the the Democracy than Col. of Senator Calhoun in of a squirrel made sick by a shor, and falling from them and undeviating measures of the General the top of a tree, catching at every to ig in the dethe top of a tree, catching at every twig in the deseem, and holding on each as long as possible. He came to the ground at last, poor fellow!" Globe, Jan. 6, 1837.

"Mr Calloun's Tribulation .- To what melancholy shifts this unhappy intriguer is driven! Does be ancy that, by evading the real issue, and calling public attention to collaterial topics, and mixing up subjects discussed in the Enquirer with the points the public mind from the actually existing state of things produced by his bargaining with Mr. Clay and prevent the comparison of his professed inter tion with what we prove to have been his real in tentions!"-Globe, Jan. 10, 1887.

"Mr. Calhoun has served his turn with Judge for Nullification, having must readily lent his name to that cause to get its party's support as a Presidential candidate. In Virginia, Alabama, Alisaissippi, and Georgia, all the nulliflers radied under White canner. Mr. Calbour held South Carolihis own loaf when the oven was ready for it. lathoun now hopes he may, with the aid of abolition gitation, make the South hat enough for him by closed. the next Presidential election; and the scheme is now to raise statues and temples to him, as one worthy of the highest honors. He is now to be flattered into a personage of some consequence, and behold the miserable means!"-Glote, Feb. 25, 1837.

Heading to Subscription Paper, -- "We agree to subscribe the annexed sums for the erection of a statue to JOHN C. CALHOUN, in token of the his able and gallant defence of the Constitution during the arduous struggle of South Carolina to maintain the rights of the South and of the States; and

(Speaking of an altereation which took place beof the Salt Duty: "During a former sussion, an encounter of the same sort took place between Mr. Benton and Mr. Calboun. Mr. Benton lashed him esale," according to law being a fond and positive that holy who will make the assumant of our sacred contest, he declared to would be contest, and hand his own name and that of the Secate, that he was like a whipp'd could, with public enemy down to posterity in the sold that of the Secate, that he was then to declared to would be contest. The was then to do not sold that of the Secate, that he was then to do not sold that of the Secate to would be contest. The was then to do not sold that the sold that of the sold that Sincerely satisfied, therefore, that the act in be done by Congress which will divert the Nullings achieved just such a one now over the Senator from to by the States generally, and by the people of

(Speaking of "the Inauguration:") "Bath Mr Webster and Mr. Clay were present," &c. "Tuey performed their duties as Senators at the lunugura Mr. Benton is well satisfied that Gen. Har- who accepted your challenge—unde choice of the all that the face of CATALINE was not seen on Rison will be most triumphantly elected by the

We have now placed before our renders mate. , tal by those who have here rials, extracted from the records of the times, the very life guards of sufficient to enable the reader to decide for himsentiments and relations between the parties, how follow this departure from the trace ctorettled hort of inevitable neces sity.

of alliance between the high and mighty powers proclamation of Mr. Pickens, in a voice rising site principles. These are the leading characteristics of this new treaty of the very opposition of the very opposition of the very opposition of the very opposition. between whom a war of deadly hate, or, as Mr. above a tumultuous roar of sounds in the House rices of the respective parties. What and Tory, and Pickens has it, a "war to the knife," was but of Representatives, that "there were great question in the line have been applied. lately waged, will probably never be known to tions lying behind this (Sub-Treasury) connected the public until the parties to the compact shall with the fiscal action of the Government," "all with the fact full fresh in one's mind, that it was commencement and only branch." but two years before that the Globe had exulted in proclaiming to the whole world that Mr Benton had told Mr Calboun, in the face of the Senate, that "he was a whipped cock," &c., coupled with the reccollection of the entire possession which up to the date of the fruition of the advantages of this bargain, Mr Senator Benton appeared to have of the columns of the Government paper.

The circumstance would, perhaps, have attracwhether well or ill-founded we do not pretend to say, that the fundamental secret article of the trenty was, that there should be observed thenceforth, in the columns of the Administration prints, a perfect equality or neutrality between the pretenlons of Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun to the first place in the line of succession to Mr. Van Buren. How little credit soever might be due to this rumor, the following facts give a color to what may, after all, have been no more than Harrison from the very reproach with which the Colvague surmises:

The Globe of the 30th day of January announced, in the leading article under its editorial head, the interesting information that the publishers of that diurnal were on that day elected printers to the House of Representatives; which election was effected by the votes of the new allies of the Administration in that body, and Ohio. could only have been effected in that manner .-In the column of that evening's paper next after the one in which this announcement was made, appeared two selected articles, one immediately following the other, exhibiting, in loving contiguity, a pair of portraits, with one of which the readers of the Globe were already familiar enough, but the vision of the other must have seared the eye-balls of some of the faithful .-Here they are, and for the convenience of fair

SECOND POSTRAIT. FIRST PORTRAIT. From the Harper's Ferry From the Pittsburg (Pa.) (Vn) Constitutionalist. Manufacturer.

Banton's Speech. JOHN C. CALHOUN. We have devoted that Time was when no man portion of our paper usu- not a Pennsylvanian had ally occupied by miscel- a stronger footing in langous matter, to the Pennsylvania, than John publication of extracts C. Calhoun, the distinrom the speech of this guished Statesman of S. Carolina. Bold and fear-Senator, upon the proposition for the General less in mind, vast and Jovernment to assume comprehensive in intelthe debts of the States, lectual capacity, ardent and devote the proceeds in temperament, and of the public lands to close, keen, discrimingheir liquidation. But Col Benron has eagle eye, and more then met the project at the a

ting in judgment, with an door of the Capitol, and courage, he is inferior to in the able speech from no individual of the age which we have made ex- in the elements of char he cycle grow out of its standing in our Common-dection. We hope this weath. Yet, notwith-We hope this weath. Speech will be extensive- standing the prejudices by read. There is no pub- conceived from this lie man whose efforts de- source against him, the ere more attention from noble & patriotic course principles since he came gard of private or perinto public life, and no sonal enmities, and his man has struggled har- devotion to and advocacy of the best interests of the country, and the sterling maxims and principles of democracy have, in a great measure, again re-

extablished him in the old

confidence and popular-

ity of the community .-

He is a great man, and

capable of great achieve

ments, &c What were the public considerations, the suffiently momentous purposes, to induce this mucual surrender of distrust, bate, contempt, and all the elements of the most bitter animosity, by the parties to the Coalition, we know in part, and, na in reserve as the pure yeast which was tolcaven from what we know we have at least some grounds for conjecture of what is not yet dis-

der, &c., &c.

What has been already accomplished by this nost unnatural alliance of interests as wide as the poles asuader, is but too well known. Its first joint action was in the exclusion from the House of Representatives of five-sixths of the whole representation of the State of New Jersey, ratitude and admiration we feel towards him for having testimonials of their representative character, unquestionably authentic, and undoubtedly conformable to the law of the State of New duct of Washington and Madison, (the former of especially for his able and conclusive vindication of those rights in the Scatte of the United States during the session of 1532-3."

Jersey made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. The members thus bearing in their hand the commission of the State Govween Messes. Brown and Calhoun on the abolition ernment were driven off from the communion of the States, and five other persons surreptitiously introduced and planted in their places. Surrep with such severity that, although he provoked the tiously, we say, because they were admitted to seats before they had any established title to

Of this atrocious act of the Coalition too little has been said-too tamely has it been submitted the States, all of whom have a common interest with the people of the State of Jersey in protecting the rights of States from invasion by the General Government, much more by a single branch of that Government, in utter disregard of its sacred and imperative legal duty.

By virtue of a majority thus acquired in the House of Representatives, at a sacrifice of the

the Sub.

Thus much-but we must not stop here: The picture, to be complete, must have both sides presented to that "indignation and distrust of the ountry" which Col. Benton unfairly invokes gainst the Whigs. (Let him show a solitary instance-whether in the person of a much distinguished or a less distinguished friend of General Harrison -- wherein he ever, much less so recently, en tertained and expressed such sentiments, either of personal disrespect or political abhorrence, as Speeches of Mr. Calhoun-the only present hope of Mr. Van Buren in Carolina and other Southern

But Col. Benton may say, or his friends may say that he is not responsible for the coalition which has placed himself and Mr. Calboun in the relation of friends and condiutors. Very well-that is what we want them to say-for in thus essaying to excuse him, they vindicate the great body of the Republicans, who support the election of General mel would visit them, on account of their alleged incongruity with the more honorable and distinguished federalists, who chance or choose to act xi, p. 460.

He had listened with the profoundest attention with them. The fact is, however, as we have stawith them. The fact is, however, as we have sta-ted—that NO WHIG has had thus to eat his words, the Post Office] and could selemnly aver that his suppress his scorn, transform his very nature, and most powerful feelings were those of the deepest abandon all his past and recent opinions, in order to support the man of the People-the soldier of

- If we yield to the steady encroachment of ower, the severest and most debasing calamity and orruption will overspread the land. Every Southrn man, true to the interests of his section, and sithful to the duties which Providence has allotted im, will be forever excluded from the honors and ments of this Government, which will be reserved for those only who have qualified themselves, by political prostitution, for admission into the

[Register of Debates, vol. ix, p. 553. "Other Administrations may exceed this in talents, patriotism, and honesty; but certainly in au-lacity, in effrontery, it stands without a parallel!"

Vol. x, p. 213. "The actors in our case are of a different charcter-artful, conning, and corrust politicians, and ot fearless warriors. They have entered the Treasury, not sword in hand, as public plunderers, but, with the false keys of sophistry, as pilferers, under the silence of midnight. The mostive and the objecture the same, varied in like manner by ircumstance and character. 'With money I will get men, and with men money,' was the maxim of he Roman' plunderer. With money we will get partisans, with partisans votes, and with votes maney, is the may on of our public pilierers. With ien and money Casar struck down Roman liberty. it the fatal battle of Pharsalia, never to rise again; rem which disastrous hour all the powers of the toman Republic were consolidated in the person of Casar, and perpetuated in his line. With mo-

aking to choke and stifle the voice of American iberty, through all its natural organs : by corruptng the press, by overawing the other departments, and, finally, by setting up a new and polluted orwhich, counterfeiting the voice of the People, will. not resisted, in their name dietate the success. on; when the deed will be done, the revolution e completed, and all the powers of our Republic. n like manner, be consolidated in the President. nd perpetuated by his dictation."-vol. x. p. 220. "He [Gen. Jackson] came into office under cir-

umstances, and had a weight of popularity, which placed much in his power, for good or for evil; but either from a want of a just comprehension of the Senator.) as barriers to resist the unconstitutional placed, or an indisposition to discharge them, or

enemies.—Vol. x. p. 1273.
"If I oppose the Administration--if I desire to ee power change hands-it is because I disapprove of the general course of those in authority; because hey have departed from the principles on which they came into office; because, instead of using the immense power and patronage put in their hands

"He [Gen. Jackson] tells us that it was due to to the obligation imposed by his constitutional oath. his duty to see the laws faithfully executed, his responsibility as the head of the Executive department, and to his obligation to the American People, as their immediate representative, to interpose his authority against the asurpations of the Senate. Infatuated man! blinded by ambition-intoxicated by flattery and vanity ! Who, that is the least acquaint ed with the human heart-who, that is conversant with the page of history, does not see, under all this, the workings of a dark, lawless, and insatiable ambition; which, if not arrested, will finally charter of the United States Bank. impel him to his own, or his country's rain ?"-Vol. x. p. 1645.

"He [Gen. J.] has pronounced the United States Bank to be unconstitutional, and has, of course, according to his own principle, impeached the conporating them.

of am mortified (said Mr. C.) that, in this connry, boasting of its Anglo-Saxon descent, any one respectable standing, much less the President of the United States, should be found to entertain principles leading to such monstrous results; and I an scarcely believe myself to be breathing the air of our country, and to be within the walls of the epate Chamber, when I hear such doctrines vandiconstitutional liberty. But, in the midst of this egeneracy, I perceive the symptoms of regenera-It is not my wish to touch on the party designations that have recently obtained, and which have seen introduced in the debate on this occasion. 1. lowever, cannot but remark, that the revival of the party names of the Revolution, after they had o long slumbered, is not without a meaning—not est in the possession of consolidated power." at an indication of a return to those principle which fie at the foundation of our liberty.

tientlemen ought to reflect that the extensive and sudden revival of these names could not be

ed to be member rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenttude of his power, who said that he found it impos-sible to introduce anew word. What, then, is that something ! What is there in the meaning of Whiz self, from a knowledge of the previously existing Representatives. What other established are to which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations at this time ? I take it that the very esfar a coalition between the Calhoun and Van Buren policy which has hitherto carried to the policy which has hitherto ca port the Executive against the Legislative Departout of inevitable neces sity.

as we have heretofore had occasion more than ment of the Government, and to lean to the side once to suggest to our readers, from the exulting of power, against the side of liberty; while the Whig is, in all these particulars, of the very oppocircumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britsin. Their sudden revival and application at this time ought to themselves choose to proclain them. One cir-connected with one great and complicated sys. admonish my old friends, who are now on the side connected with one great and complicated sys. admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the Administration, that there is something in the times—something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power--which has caused so sudden a revival. and such extensive application of the terms."--Vol. x p. 1619.

"Among the symptoms of the times (said Mr. C.) which indicate a deep and growing decay, I would place among the most striking the difference in the conduct of those who seek public employment before and after their elevation. In the language of the indrenant Roman, they solicit offices in one manner and use them another. And this remark was not more true in that degenerate state of the pobles of all the Republics of antiquity, than it is of ours in the present time. It is not only (said ted less attention than it did, but for a rumor, are furnished in the following excerpts from the Mr. C.) a symptom of decay, but it is also a powerful cause.

"When it comes to be once understood that polities is a game; that those who are engaged in it sion, not from honest conviction or intent to fulfilit, but as the means of delading the people, and through that delusion to acquire power; when such rofessions are to be entirely forgotten, the People vill lose all confidence in public men. All will be regarded as mere jugglers-the honest and the patriotic as well as the cunning and the profligateand the people will become indifferent and passive to the grossest abuses of power, on the ground that those whom they may elevate, under whatever pledges, instead of reforming, will but imitate the example of those whom they have expelled."-Vol.

shame and mortification. During the 22 years in which he had in some form or other been connected with the Government, he never could have conceived that such rottenness, such corruption, such abomi-nable violation of trust, could ever exist in any of its departments as those he had just listened to (he repeated) with the utmost mortification. The guilt of this Department was open and palpable. No one on the floor of the Senate could be bold enough to rise in his place to extenuate or pallists All saw and lamented the rapid strides which deep and debasing corruption had made in it. It exceeded any thing in the history of the rottenest ages of the Roman Empire. Could it be possible

that any one on that floor could rise and attempt to ustain this Department, after listening, as they had done, to these most extraordinary and mortifying disclosures of the Committee! Should the President sustain, and the People submit to them, there would be forever an end to our institutions." Vol. xi, p. 249-250.

"He believed that such was the hold which corruption had obtained in this Government, that any man who should undertake to reform it, would not

"He believed that a deep political disorder exist-ed, not only in the Post Office, but in the Land, Indian and other Departments of the Government, to a prenter or less extent, and which were not to be cured by the Presidential election. He would say boldly, in his place there, that the time bad arrived when reformation or revolution must go on.

"He stood there as one of the representatives of the State of South Carolina, or rather as her dole gate, for important objects; and, so long as he continued to have the honor of a seat on that floor, he would do his duty. He believed the affairs of this untry to be in a desperate condition, and that it behooved every taan to lay aside party feeling, and with heart and soul exert himself to arrest the growing evils."-Vol. xi, p. 268.

"There were some things, which, taken in themselves, were of so little importance as not to be engan, composed of office-holders and corrupt partiwith other matters, were frequently of great im-portance, and demanded attention. Whatever might be the character of the paper (the Globe) from which the paragraph just read had been taken; lowever low, however degraded its character might e, it was yet known to be the organ of the Executive will, and that it was sustained, pampered by, and dependent upon, that branch of the Govern-

duties attached to the situation in which he was acts of the Executive. If we carry through this the improper influence and centrel of these who, firm and immovable, against these continual violanoble struggle as we ought - if we stand as a rock, acquired, through flattery and subserviency, an ascendancy over him, he has disappointed the hopes hand, if we permit the dignity of this body to be trifled with and degraded, we shall prove ourselves recreant to the rights and honor of the States which we represent here, and no longer worthy to be their representatives .-- Vol. xi, p. 707.

"The gentleman (Mr. Grundy) was correct in saying that, in the general range of party discipline, they reserved the right to act for them. secure the liberty of the country, and advance selves. But he saw in this House men who, by the public good, they have perverted them into raising their finger, could make this a party quesparty instruments for personal objects."-Vol. x, p. tion. It was his opinion that they made nothing a party question that was not connected with the his station, to public opinion, to proper self-respect, spoils. The same party had been brought to bear on the expunging resolution, the deposit question, the surplus funds, and which had kept these funds where they now were, in the hands of speculators, who were brought to bear on the people. That power was brought to bear on the spoils: and, although the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Niles) had dissented in this case, he would have found it a little hazardous to have gone against the Executive recommendation in regard to the removal of the deposites or the re

Vol. xii, p. 1162. "The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Hill) could not expect him to reply to him. That Senator had availed himself of the position he occupied on that floor to indulge very freely in whom signed the charter of the first bank, and the assailing the motives of others. He was persualatter of the present,) and all the members of both ded that no Senator who had any respect for Houses of Congress who voted for the acts moor- himself, would stoop to notice any thing of this character which had fallen from him. For himself, he would as soon condescend to notice the mendacious and fifthy columns of the Globe as to notice the general remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire."

Vol. xii, p. 494. "The Government was no longer elective; it had become hereditary. The demoralizing influcated. It is proof of the wonderful degeneracy of ence of gold has been already exercised; the age the times—of a total loss of the true conception of of steel is coming—and, with steel will the conflict close. Vain will be the efforts of patriot ism, of virtue, of elequence, to withstand the ad. vances of arbitrary power. The great and dora ble interests of society will be destroyed, and Executive power will rise over them, strong in the rain of every counteracting authority; strong

Vol. xii, p. 842. "Without identifying himself either with the tariff or anti-tariff interest, he (Gen. Jackson) aswithout some adequate cause. Names are not to sumed a middle position between the contending be taken or given at pleasure : there must be some. parties, now leaning towards the one, and again principle of State sovereignty, stabbed to the vi- thing to cause their application to adhere. If I re- to the opposite party, as circumstances required: